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Received Letter File

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Rack No. (Received Letter file)

Shelf No.

Serial No. 8873 I

General No. 30003

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Received Letter [illegible] of the year [illegible]

Date of the Letter	From whom received	Substance
1st January 1819	Collector of Tinnevelly	Reporting on the complaint of the inhabitants of [illegible] village Nanmaiyapuram Taluq who interfered with the collection in Mayeltampully village in Shermaiyapuram Taluq and suggesting that both the Tahsildars may be directed to meet on the spot in order to adjust the said dispute
8th February 1819		Transmitting copy of an [illegible] from the Pettiapore reminder regarding a ground in dispute and stating that the will direct the reminder to depute some person to be present on the spot at the enquiry &c.

No. of the paper	Date	From whom received	Substance.
	20th July 1869	Collector of Coimbatore	Paper relating to a certain boundary dispute between the inhabitants of a certain village in the Coimbatore District and those of certain village in the Madura District and suggesting the old method of walking the boundary in settling the dispute &c
	5th July 1869	District Engineer Madura.	Proposing that a channel should be dug, having its source in the Ammayanaickanoor tank and stating that its delivery would increase on account of the increased extent of lands that will thereby be brought under cultivation

	Date	From whom received	Substance
	4th August 1819	Secretary to the commissioners for the Netherland Settlements	Requesting to be furnished with certain information regarding the claims of the Netherland authorities upon certain islands in India.
	7th October 1819	Officer commanding the garrison at Madura.	Forwarding an extract from the Return of Public Quarters within the fort of Madura ordered by Government to be delivered over to the Asst. to the Collector.

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To

The Collector

of Madura

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you Copy of a Letter I have received from the Tasildar of Streevygoontum Complaining of the Conduct of the Inhabitants of Collegoody Village in the Trimungalum Talook in your District, in interfering with the Cultivation in Mytthamputty Village in his Talook, and Demanding Peerwa for it, to which I request your attention, and if there should appear to you any just grounds for the Claim of the Collegoody Inhabitants to the land in question, I beg to suggest that your Tasildar & Mine or

Three

From the Collr
of Tinnevelly
Dated 18th June
1812

To The Collector

of Madura

Sir,

In reference to your letter of the 23d Ultimo and its enclosures I have the honor to transmit to you Copy of an Arzee I have received from the Ettiapoor Zemeendar in answer to the order I sent him on the Subject, and as he contends that the ground in dispute belongs to one of his Villages which he is ready to establish by the accounts in his Possession, I beg to suggest an enquiry on the spot, and if you will inform me of the day your Sasildar or Peshcar will attend there, I will direct the Zemeendar to depute

some

some Person to meet him, with the Documents he holds in support of his Claim.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servt.
Stokes
Cash

Tennavelly
Palamcottah
10th February 1809

From the Collector
of Tennevelly
Dated 10th February 1809

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To

The Collector

of

Madura

Para 66 The persons deputed on this side to enquire into the Boundary dispute, have represented that although it was agreed between them, and your servants, that a certain ceremony of talking the boundary should be performed, and that the party performing it should possess the disputed Ground &c. yet now after having taken Moochelgas from each party to abide by the decision, your servants refuse to put that by the Madura Claimants into the hands of our arbiters as was originally agreed to, when the mode of settling the dispute in the abovementioned way was first adopted: the supposition of our Arbiters therefore is, that your people do not wish to abide by the mode, which was previously agreed

agreed to and further that they wish to bring about matters so as to prevent a final decision being made —

2 In this way the Disputes can never be put an end to, and it certainly is desirable that they should be. As to the difference it makes to Government, whether the land are in this, or your District, it is of course perfectly immaterial & next to that the only thing to be attended to, is to see that it is settled in a way which shall be conclusive and this to prevent future disputes must be done in a way familiar to the understanding and ideas of the people of both parties —

3 In this view of the subject, it appears to me, that the way proposed as being an old custom of the County is the very best that could have been hit upon, and it is to be so much the more to be regretted that your people have not abided by their agreement - I say this with the greater confidence as in a boundary dispute between two Villages in

in this District, this same method has been adopted within a short time, & the result has been a peaceable & amicable settlement of a dispute which for the last twenty years has been otherwise attempted to be settled by riders &c &c &c —

4 In explanation of their having mutually agreed to adopt the mode above alluded to our arbitors state that it is quite out of the question to pretend to settle a boundary dispute on the testimony of any witnesses whatever & we have good evidence in the enactment of Regulation XXXII of 1802 and the opinion of I believe all who are most conversant with the Native Character & manners, as to the truth of the assertion they therefore appear to have consulted the very best mode possible —

5 The terms of the agreement were if one party only performed the ceremony and walked the boundary the other should relinquish all claim to it, if both, then the lands were to be divided into equal parts this appears to be the fairest method of settling the

boundary

business & each party gave Mooshelgas of their consent to abide by this way of deciding it, but when the time came for exchanging them your arbiters withheld theirs & put an end to the conference —

6. In the case in this District above mentioned only one of the parties walked the boundary, which shews at the same time how efficacious the ceremony is to the sort of people who are parties in the disputes —

7. As to the claims of each party, the disputes have gone on so long, that I should conceive the examination of them by a third person would shew them to be so much on an equality as to be but false ground work for a decision. This makes it the more desirable that the mode proposed & agreed to by both parties should be adhered to. I request you therefore to give orders to your people on the subject, should you agree with me in opinion on it —

8. I will not advance any Arguments in support of the claims of our people, but I must mention one thing viz. that since the time Mr Hurdis sent orders to put the disputed land in Amanut, that I have reason to suppose that no orders whatever have

R

have been given to allow the people of your District to take possession of such as they have done —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

H Wheeler
R. Caldwell Esqr

Coimbatoor
20th July 1819

Dindigul District

Tondycombo Talook

Pullapatty Annicut & Channel

The Inhabitants of Pullapatty Village in the Dindigul District having represented to the Collector, that a considerable extent of land might be brought under cultivation, on an addition to the present produce of the three Tanks belonging to the Village, and that much benefit would also be derived by the Tanks of two other Villages called Pottipatty and Moongycolum by constructing an Annicut across the Codaveroor River in the limits of Varcumpatty Village from which place a distance of Four Miles it was proposed to open a Channel for the better supply of the Tanks in question.

2. The Codaveroor from which the Channel is proposed to be

conducted

conducted, takes its rise on the Cucamonga Windy range of Hills, about 15 Miles distant in a North Westerly direction, and at present affords a supply to the Irrigation depending on Two Annicuts which are constructed on it. — One of these Works is situated to the Westward of that which is now proposed to be built, & at a distance of about four Miles. — The others are to the Eastward & about the same distance from each other, but there being a continual Stream on the River throughout the year, no apprehension is entertained that a deficiency of Water would be experienced by the Construction of an additional Work. — The general breadth of the River is from 100 to 120 feet, its Banks are for the most part steep & rugged & its Waters come down with great Velocity. — It receives a great accession, by Streams from the neighbouring high Lands, and

a number of deep channels which have their source in the American hills South of Albany & also fall into it. — The greatest rise in the River, which is about 12 feet is generally experienced in the Months of August & September, & it continues full till January. — The general nature of the bed of the Rivers Rock & hard lime, which in some places is covered over to the depth of two or three feet with a loose soil of Black & greyish sand, and the site of the proposed Aqueduct is of the latter description.

3 The first series of Levels to ascertain the practicability of the project having proved very unfavorable, a second series was undertaken, in the hope of a more favorable result, & they were continued to the point marked A on the accompanying Plan, which I have the honor to submit for consideration, with the following

Remarks

Remarks which have occurred to me on the Subject.

4 The direction of the proposed Channel is noted on the Plan which will be observed is in the first instance required to fill the Tank called Shencolum thence to be discharged into the Shenguncolum & Peracolum, and from this latter Tank the Inhabitants wished it to be conducted into those of Bollaputty & Moongycolum situated about one Mile North of the large Tank of Bollaputty.

5 On a further reference to the Plan & profile, it will be observed that altho a fall of nearly Two feet is obtained from the spot where the Aqueduct is proposed to be constructed to the large Tank of Bollaputty, the intervening Tanks Shencolum and Shenguncolum being over much higher Levels than the bed of the Channel, they cannot receive any advantage

advantage from the undertaking, altho the Aqueduct should be increased 6 feet above the level of the bed of the River, the greatest Elevation that can possibly be given to it, without prejudice to a large extent of Cultivation, dependent on the River, to the Eastward, and from which a considerable Revenue is now derived.

6 The Levels shew the bed of Shencolum to be 4 ft. 3 In. 3/4 above the bed of the River, & that of Shenigum Column 3 feet nearly. It follows therefore that if the Channel be opened it must drain off the Waters of these two Tanks into that of Pericolum. But adverting to the small extent of Cultivation by only about 20 Leaguues now obtained from the two former Tanks, that loss is not a consideration of Importance if other Impediments did not present themselves to the execution of the Work. These are five large Streams, which it will be observed intersect the Course

of

of the proposed Channel which have
their source in the Ammamalen Hills
about three Miles South. They are all
deep Streams & of considerable breadth
as exemplified on the Profile, and with
the exception of one, their Beds are above
the level of the proposed Channel so that
Embankments would be necessary across
each of these four Streams in order to
retain in the Channel the required
supply, & also for the discharge of
the Superabundant Waters. But
as all of these Streams are extremely
rapid & form an expanse of Water
during the Monsoon, the stability of the
Dams for any length of time is, I think
doubtful, but if they should resist the
Violence of the torrent, the Channel
Banks & Sluices would probably be
destroyed by this vast increase of
Water. — Under these circumstances
it does not appear to me likely that
the Work can be undertaken with
much chance of success. — I have
however

however prepared I beg to submit the accompanying Estimate, of the Expense which it would probably incur, amounting to Rupees 17420-5 and in which is also shown the increase of Revenue expected to be derived from it, amounting to Rupees 3150 per annum.

Madura District
July 1819

Capt. Lieut. of Sundry Repairs

H Cotton
Engr. of Engineers

Rindapet District
Nellicottah Talook
Accaputty Annicut in the Coddavenar

The Accaputty
Annicut is a Work adoun=
=tageously situated upon a
Base of Solid Rock about
Two Miles N.N.East of Ahtoo
billage, and was construct=
=ed for the purpose of drain=
=ing a supply of Water to the
two Tanks belonging to Acca=
=putty, but the Work having
given away in its Center
many Years ago, the whole
of the Cultivation depending
on it has since that period
been neglected, the Annicut
together with the Channel
& Tanks being left in a
State of decay, & they have
been in this ruinous
condition from time

Commencing,— But as a considerable amount of Revenue would be realized by the Cultivation of the extensive tract of land, and each Tank, as well as under the Channel, it is of importance that these Works and the Annicut should be placed in an efficient state.—

The probable extent of land which would be Cultivated the first Year is, stated to be 200 Cawnies of Nunja, & the total expected increase in four Years amounts to 400 Cawnies more, one half of which now produces Dry Grain; the total increase of Revenue to be derived being about 1586 Pagodas Annually.

A Plan of the remains of the Annicut is herewith submitted, & it would appear that the destruction of this Irregularly constructed Work is to be attributed to the small size of the stones used in it, being not sufficiently weighty to resist the velocity of the Current, which in every part of this River is very great.

The following detailed Measurements shew the present state of the Work, & the extent of Repair necessary is included in the accompanying Estimate.

Eastern portion of Work remaining

Brick in Chunam in good order
Length 65ft: breadth 3ft: height 10ft

Rough Stone work loose behind Masonry, & requiring to be replaced — Length 65ft: breadth 36ft: height

Western portion of work Remaining

Rough stone Loose ... } Length 90ft. : breadth 30ft. : height 7ft.
Wall of masonry in front ... } 90ft. : 3ft. : 14ft.

of which require to be repaired
Rough stone work = Length 45ft. : breadth 36ft. : height 7ft.
Wall of masonry in front } 90ft. : 3ft. : 4ft.

Centre part of Work requiring to be Rebuilt

Length breadth height
Rough stone Work = 96ft. : 36ft. : 7ft.
Wall of Masonry in front = 96ft. : 3ft. : 18ft.

The Annicut being situated about a Mile only from the Cummanda Range of Hills, Stones of a large size can easily be transported thence to the work at a moderate expense, & care must be taken to procure those of the sort called Gindoo.

A part of the Side of the River extending from the Western Bund of the Annicut, is much exposed to the Current. The

Revetment, which is now there for its protection, being now in a ruinous state, requires to be re-placed, a distance of 284 ft. by 3 feet broad & 9 feet high.—

The channel of supply from the Annicut after cultivating in its course 200 Cawnies of Land falls into the large of the two Tanks, called Periacolum, in the Dike of which a Sluice of discharge will be required for the supply of the smaller Tank, called Chinnacolum. A small Calinjulah 50 feet in width is also necessary at the Southern extremity of the Chinna colum, for the regular discharge of the surplus Waters. 2

and three Sluices are wanted for the supply of the Cultivation depending on both Tanks.

The excavation required to the Channel is 3400 Yards in length, by 4 Yards broad, and on an average depth of from one to one half Yard.

Neither of the Locks are Revetted. The length of the Side of the Peristalum is 1200 Yards. That of the Channel 960 Yards. The repair of Earth work required to both is 6 Yards broad by 3 Yards high, which will place them in perfect good condition.

Cotton

Capt of Engrs

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Foreign Department

To The Collector in Dindigul and
Madura

Sir,

With reference to my letters dated the 31st December 1818 and 15th February 1819, Duplicates of which are herewith transmitted I am directed by the Commissioner for the Netherlands Settlements to request you will as soon as possible furnish the information therein required.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

P. H. Stanton

Secretary to the Commrs

Fort St. George
August 1819

1 R 16 Foreign Department

To the Collector in Dindigul &c

Madura

Sir,

Para 1 With reference to your letter is-
dated the 15th ult. June last I am directed by the
Commissioner for the Netherlands Settlements
to forward for your information the Transla-
tion of a letter and its enclosures received from
the Chief of the Netherlands Settlements.

2 I am further directed to re-
quest that you will at your earliest con-
venience send a report of the names and
situation of the Islands referred to in the
5th paragraph of your letter and communi-
cate any information which you may
possess regarding the claims of the Nether-
lands

-lands Authorities upon them

3 I am further directed to forward for your information an Extract of Mr. Hodgson's Report relative to Lascoreen Ports, among which Pamboy is included, and the answer of Government from which you will perceive that the Claim of the Netherlands Authorities on this head is for the present inadmissible.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

/Signed/ P. W. Thomson

Secretary to the Govt.

Fort St. George
1st December
1818.

To the Collector in Madura

Sir,

Para 1 I am directed by the Commissioners

for the Netherlands Settlements to forward for your information and guidance the accompanying Extract of a letter from the Collector in Tinnevelly relative to the Islands situated off the coast of Ramnad

2 You are requested to endeavour if possible to trace by enquiry from the Zemindar of Ramnad or in any other manner you may think advisable what rights the Netherlands Authorities ever had over the Islands in question and you will please to furnish a report on the subject at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
Signed P. A. Thomson

St. George
4th February
1819

True Copies
P. A. Thomson

Secretary to the Comm[illegible]

From the Secretary
to the Commissioner
for Netherlands
Settlements dated
31st December 1800

18

To R. Peter Esq.re
Collector and Magistrate of
Madura

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you an Extract from the Return of Public Quarters within the Fort of Madura, ordered by Government to be delivered over to your Charge, and should feel obliged by your granting me a Receipt for the same. Viz.t

Captain's Quarter No. 3.
Captain's Quarter No. 5,
Subalterns and Quarter No. 6, on the fixtures being found to correspond with the Return.

I at the same time beg leave to enclose you a copy of a Bill, of Sale, for Quarters, No. 4, 8 and 9, the amount of which has been paid into your Treasury, and request you will have the goodness to grant me a Receipt for the amount. Viz.t Company's Rupees 249, Annas 11 Pice 11.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Wm. Blackstone
Comd.g Madura

Madura
9.th October 1819

Letter

From the Officer
Comdg Madura
Dated 9th Octr
1819

Remarks.

Date of Warrant	Number of Warrant	Name of Patentee	Quantity	Situation	Remarks